

## Subject No. 19.

Amelioration of  
Taluk Establish-  
ments.

*Summary of discussion.*—The position of Amildars and Deputy Amildars is onerous. Their pay in the last grade (Rs. 100 for Amildar and Rs. 70 for Deputy Amildar) is insufficient to enable them to maintain themselves with dignity and self-respect. Therefore, the pay of the last grade Amildar should be raised to Rs. 150 and that of the Deputy Amildar to Rs. 100.

The existing salaries of Taluk officials including Shekdars were fixed 30 years ago and have not been changed, though time and circumstances have changed and prices of food have considerably risen. The existing strength of these establishments fixed long ago is also inadequate to cope with the great increase of work which has devolved on them. With increase in Departments and the requirements of those Departments and of a progressive administration, work has very much increased, such as Maramat, Toddy and Arrack, Municipal and Local Fund, Land Revenue, &c., &c. For want of sufficient hands, work is often scamped. Under these circumstances the strength of Taluk establishments and rates of pay should be increased. The present rates range from Rs. 10 and 12 to Rs. 20. They should be raised so as to range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. The last grade Shekdar (on Rs. 10) should be abolished and all Shekdars in that grade promoted to the 15 rupees grade. Besides increasing the strength of Taluk Cutcherry Establishment, Shekdars should be allowed a Clerk each to help them in getting through the large amount of clerical work which devolves on them and which now considerably interferes with their out-door work.

The establishment of Deputy Amildars should also be revised in the same manner both as regards pay and strength. Work connected with village accounts and revenue collections of the Deputy Amildar's range should devolve on the Deputy Amildar's establishment, for the convenience of the raiyats in the Sub-Taluk.

Taluk officials in the Malnad tracts whose pay is Rs. 20 or less in each case, should receive a Malnad allowance, as living in Malnad is dear and unhealthy.

All Taluk Revenue officials including Peons should receive travelling allowances like officials in other Departments and in Her Majesty's Territory, while on tour from their head-quarter stations. At present, they quarter themselves on the village officials. Shekdars' ranges being large, Shekdars should be allowed a horse allowance each, for the maintenance of a horse or pony.

Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit (Land-holder from Mysore District Local Fund Board) suggested that in the case of some appointments in the Taluk Cutcherry in which officials of long standing and experience would be particularly useful, the salaries should be progressive.

*Dewan's reply.*—The subject is under the consideration of Government and will be disposed of in due course.

Mr. Nadig Sivappa, Land-holder from Sorab Taluk.

**Subject No. 20.**

Minor distribution  
of water for irrigation.

*Summary of discussion.*—(1). It is the practice in Malnad villages to take water for irrigation purposes from the supply channel of a tank commencing from the lands at the farthest end from the head sluice, whereas Patels and Shanbhogs owing to the influence exercised by them as office holders, direct water to their lands to begin with, although such lands are much nearer to the sluice than those of other raiyats. Hence those raiyats whose lands are farthest from the sluice do not get sufficient water to irrigate them. If complaints are taken to the Amildars on this subject, they generally refer raiyats to a Civil Court saying that there is no law or rule to punish such action. The necessary rules or law should be framed for the purpose.

(2). Cases of wilful obstruction of passage of water through mamul irrigation kalavës from one occupied field to another under a tank used under the old rules, to be enquired into and disposed of by the Amildars summarily on the revenue side, and this arrangement afforded great facilities for cultivation. The absence of such a provision in the Mysore Land Revenue Rules has caused much inconvenience and hardship to the raiyats. It is therefore necessary that the rules should contain a provision on the subject.

(3). Wastage of water of tanks may be prevented by making the channel conservancy rules applicable to the irrigation channels under tanks also.

(4). , Niringanties are endowed with Inams under tanks and they do nothing else than open and close the sluices thereof. Still, Government authorities compel raiyats to give them mirasi though these raiyats derive no benefit whatever in return. It is therefore requested that some rules may be framed prescribing the duties which Niringanties owe to the raiyats and their remuneration therefor.

(5). Formerly, before allowing the raiyats to cultivate their wet lands indiscriminately, regard was given to the probable extent cultivable with the stored-up water, and for that end, what are now called "Hanthas" or tracts of lands were formed. At the Survey Settlement, this was disregarded and the whole "Atchkat" was assessed at uniform wet rates, so that whether the water stored is sufficient or not, the raiyats cultivate all the lands in their holdings with the result that their labor and capital prove in vain. This should be stopped and only the